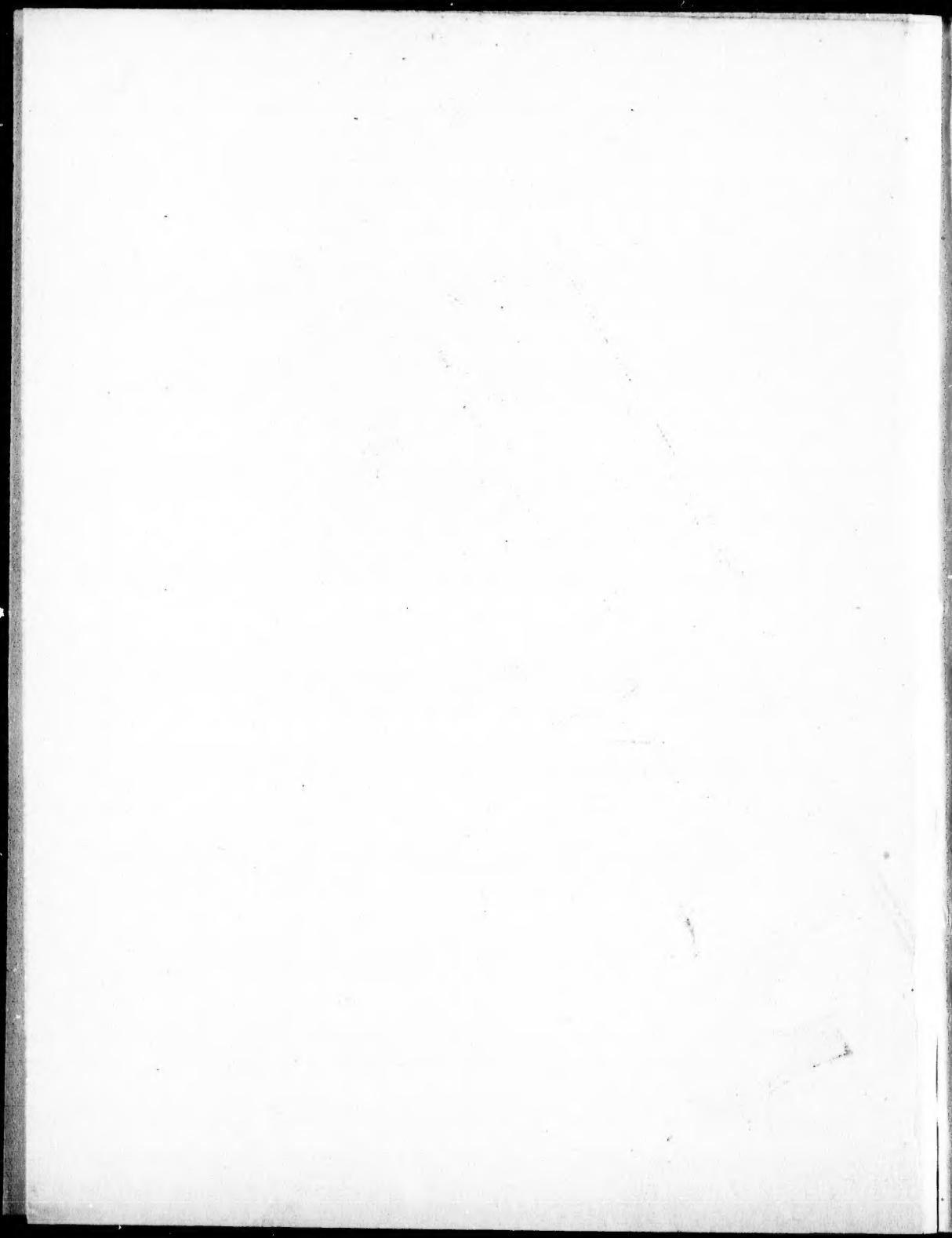


THE

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
MANITOBA
THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST



MANITOBA

AND THE

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

RESOURCES & CAPABILITIES

OF THE

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST,

AS WELL AS SOME

EXPERIENCES OF MEN AND WOMEN SETTLERS.

1886.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Alberta Coal Region...	... 14	Markets	... 26
Bee Raising ...	... 23	Money	... 8
Breaking and Backsetting ...	... 20	Municipal Government	... 29
British Columbia ...	... 4	North-West Territories, General description of...	... 5
Canadian Pacific Railway : Character of Country...	... 3	Pig Raising...	... 23
Capital required ...	... 6	Ploughing, Seeding and Harvesting	20
Churches ...	... 27	Poultry Raising	... 23
Climate ...	... 11	Provisions, Prices of...	... 25
Coal Supply ...	... 14	Railway Lands	... 11
Commencing a Farm ...	... 18	Representative Institutions	... 28
Farm Houses...	... 20	Roots and Vegetables	... 22
Farm Labour ...	... 27	Schools	... 27
Fencing ...	... 25	Settlers' Experiences	... 29
Fertilisers ...	... 13	Settlers in the North-West ...	... 26
First Expenses ...	... 19	Soil	... 12
Fishing ...	... 16	Souris Coal District	... 15
Flax and Hemp ...	... 24	South Saskatchewan Coal District	... 15
Fruits ...	... 23	Stock Raising	... 17
General Character of Country traversed by Canadian Pacific Railway	... 3	Sugar Cane	... 24
Government Free Grants ...	... 10	Summer Frosts	... 12
Grain Crops ...	... 22	Summer Storms	... 12
Hops ...	... 24	Useful Hints	... 9
Horse Raising ...	... 23	Water Supply	... 14
How to go ...	... 8	What to Take ; Clothing, Furniture, Tools, etc.	... 7
Hunting ...	... 16	When to go ...	... 7
Implements, Cost of...	... 25	Who should go	... 6
Improved Farms ...	... 18	Wild Rice	... 24
Indian Question ...	... 27	Winter ; How spent...	... 26
Land Regulations, Liberality of ...	... 10	Winter Storms	... 12
Manitoba, General description of ...	5	Women's Experiences	... 31
Manure ...	... 13	Wood	... 13

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE railway east of Lake Nipissing traverses in greater part an old and well-developed country, and commands the immense lumber traffic of the upper Ottawa Valley. From Callander westward, and throughout the whole of the Lake Superior section to Winnipeg, the line runs through many forests of valuable timber and mineral lands abounding in iron and copper. This section of the country contains also stretches of the best farming land, admirably adapted for those who prefer bush to prairie farming.

Between Winnipeg and the foot hills at the Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, 900 miles long, the railway has opened up one of the finest agricultural regions in the world, the settlement of which was formerly impeded by the want of railway facilities, but is now making remarkable progress. In this district are obtainable the Government free grants of 160 acres of good farming land, and here also is situated nearly the entire land grant of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The country is a gently undulating prairie, well watered throughout, and nowhere requiring irrigation. The soil is uniformly deep and rich, and fully equal to that of the best agricultural lands in any part of North America. The experiences of actual settlers is given in other pamphlets, entitled "What Settlers Say," and "What Women Say." Wood, while not abundant on the prairies, exists generally in sufficient quantities to meet the wants of settlers for some time to come. Coal is found to underlie most of the southern and western portions of the prairie section to the extent of at least 40,000 square miles.

That part of the western section of the line between the Rocky and Cascade Mountains has not been thoroughly explored for minerals; but anthracite, as well as bituminous coal, is known to exist, and there is every evidence of an abundance of precious metals.

On the Pacific Slope (from Stephen, at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, leading down to the Pacific Coast, in British Columbia) there are immense forests of Douglas pine and other most valuable timber, the manufacture and exportation of which are already creating an important industry. Very near the Pacific terminus there are extensive coal-fields, in

which mines have been opened, affording the chief source of coal supply for the cities of the Pacific coast as far south as San Francisco. Vancouver, the Pacific terminus of the railway, is on Burrard Inlet, one of the best harbours on the coast, combining the advantages of accessibility, great capacity, and safe anchorage for the largest ocean vessels.

Northwestward along the British Columbian coast, for a distance of more than 500 miles from Burrard Inlet, there is sheltered navigation, safe for the smallest craft; and there is also interior navigation southward for 150 miles through Puget's Sound. This entire coast, abounding as it does in mineral wealth and other natural resources, containing much fine agricultural and grazing land, and having a mild and healthful climate at all seasons of the year, must develop with great rapidity now that it is made easily accessible by the through completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Of the Pacific Province of Canada but little has been known in the United Kingdom, for it is only now being made readily accessible by the through completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has a coast line of about 600 miles on the Pacific Ocean, with innumerable bays, harbours, and inlets. Its area is 341,305 square miles, and if described from the characteristics of its climate and great mineral wealth, it may be said to be to Canada what Great Britain is to Europe, and what California is to the United States.

In the first place, the magnificent forests of the Province alone must develop a large and remunerative trade. From the mouth of the Kicking Horse River, 44 miles west from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, to the Salmon Arm of the Shuswap Lakes, a distance of 150 miles, the line passes through a continuous belt of gigantic trees, which increase in size going westward until they reach their maximum in Eagle Pass, where trees eight and even nine feet in diameter, measuring seven feet above the ground, are common. The timber is mostly cedar, Douglas fir, hemlock, white pine, spruce, and tamarac. Other varieties of more or less value also occur. All of the valleys near the line of the railway through the Gold Range and the Selkirk Mountains seem to be filled with valuable timber, and there is no doubt that the supply is practically inexhaustible. In the neighbourhood of the Pacific terminus on Burrard Inlet, there are also great forests of gigantic trees, even larger than those described and the export trade in timber is already of considerable magnitude.

There are many other sources of traffic and of wealth, chief among them being extensive coalfields and the fisheries and agricultural resources. The coals are the most valuable on the Pacific Coast, and are, as already mentioned, largely mined for shipment to San Francisco and elsewhere; while the richness of the fisheries is almost beyond belief. The tracts of arable land to be found in the Province are of great extent. A portion of these require, it is true, artificial irrigation, but this is easily and inexpensively obtained, while lands so irrigated are of great fertility. Land 1,700 feet above the level of the sea thus irrigated has yielded as high as forty bushels of wheat per acre. The tracts of land suitable for grazing purposes are of much greater extent. The climate is very favourable, shelter being only required for sheep, and not even for these in ordinary seasons. The hills and plains are covered

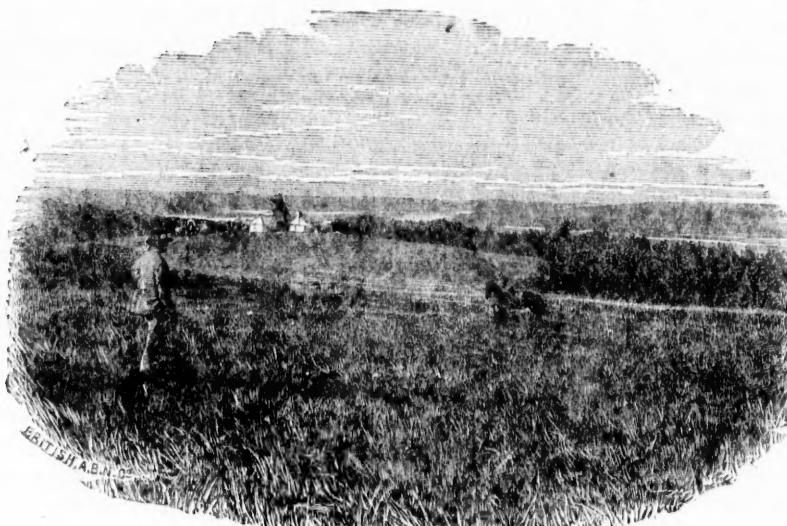
with bunch grass, on which the cattle and horses live all the winter, and its nutritive qualities are said to exceed the celebrated blue grass and clover of Virginia. "Throughout the interior," says the Marquis of Lorne, late Governor-General of Canada, "it will probably pay well to have flocks of sheep. The demand for wool and woollen goods will always be very large among the people now crowding in such numbers to those regions which our official world as yet calls the Canadian North-West, but which is the North-East and East to you in British Columbia." For fruit raising on a large scale the Province has also great capabilities, and it is generally believed that with the influx of more capital and labour British Columbia will become to Canada what California is to the United States in the supply afforded of fruits. The perfection attained by small fruits is unrivalled, and no small demand may be expected to arise in Canada itself, and even in Europe, for its supplies of grapes, peaches, pears, apples, cherries, plums, apricots and currants. One of the most promising parts of British Columbia for fruit growth and general agricultural and mineral capabilities is the Kootenay Valley, which surrounds the mother lakes of the Columbia River, and opens up from this point a far larger mining, arable, and grazing area than from any other point. Of the whole Province it may be safely said that its magnificent harbours, its exceptionally favourable situation for commanding the trade of the North Pacific Coast, and of Japan and China, its abundant natural resources and agreeable climate, must soon tend to make it in wealth and population one of the leading Provinces of Canada.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The Province of Manitoba occupies 123,200 square miles, or seventy-eight million acres of land, and the North-West Territories contain 2,665,000 square miles. In other words, these regions are greater in extent than all Russia in Europe, counting in and counting twice over Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Faroe, and Iceland. Of this territory 76,800,000 acres are described as pure prairie lands; 300,000,000 as part timber and part prairie, all suitable for the growth of wheat and other cereals; and 600,000,000 suitable for the cultivation of barley, potatoes and grasses, and having sufficient timber for ordinary purposes.

The Canadian North-West is therefore essentially an agricultural country. Through the Province of Manitoba one finds the heavy soil of the Red River Valley, already well settled with a prosperous farming community. Moving towards the western boundaries of the Province the heavy soil is met with, blending with a lighter kind, forming excellent materials for mixed farming in its highest development. Westward again, through the territory of Assiniboin, and one meets the black and brown loam of high agricultural repute, until, crossing the South Saskatchewan River, the uplands of Alberta, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, are reached, where no less than 80,000 head of stock may already be found thriving on the rich natural pasturage.

The general features of the North-West are thus compared in a report made recently by Mr. S. B. Reed, residing in Illinois, U.S.A., an engineer of many years' experience, under whose supervision the Union Pacific Railway, of the United States, was built:—"I know," he says,



IN THE SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY.

"of no country in the United States of the same area that equals the Canadian North-West for the growth of wheat and other grains adapted to the climate. By comparison of samples taken from fields of standing grain, ready for the harvest, six hundred and eight hundred miles west of Winnipeg, with like samples from the Red River country in Minnesota (United States), the merit was largely in favour of the former, and, judging from appearances, the yield will be much greater."

WHO SHOULD GO TO THE NORTH-WEST.

The Canadian North-West, as already remarked, is chiefly an agricultural country. Those intending settlement should therefore be tillers of the soil or have a determination to apply themselves heartily to agriculture. Any who lack energy and perseverance and who fear real earnest work are no more likely to succeed in the Canadian North-West than they are elsewhere. To those entering upon farming with capital there is such scope as can perhaps be found in few other lands; to those also without capital, provided they are able and willing to apply themselves with determination to the main industry of the country, there is an almost certain prospect of success.

CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The amount of capital required by a settler with which to make a start must largely depend upon his capabilities and habits. With ordinary care and an average knowledge of the ways of farming, a settler may succeed on £100 to £150. Many who are now the owners of large and prosperous farms started with less; indeed, some came to the country with no money at all, and have, as a rule, succeeded admirably. On this point the actual experience of

settlers themselves, as given in the companion pamphlet to the present one, should be consulted, though it may be well here to summarise the returns. Many began with no capital at all, working at first as farm labourers; some in fact acknowledge that they were worse than capital-less, in that they owed money. These, after periods of settlement ranging from two to ten years, now own farms varying in value from £200 to £1,600, and in some cases as much as £2,400. The capital of other settlers began at 9s. and ran as high as £6,000, with present value ranging from £500 to £10,000, and £2 to £2 8s. per acre of land. These figures show that the man with large capital may get a good interest on his money if prepared to leave behind Old Country customs, and further that it is especially to the man with a capital of from £150 or £200 to £1,000 that the land will hold out great inducements, in that his actual returns per cent. will be in themselves large, while his position of independence must contrast most favourably with his former status in the old country.

WHEN TO GO.

From the early spring—end of March or beginning of April—to the month of July, is the best part of the year in which to start for Canada. Arriving in Canada about the middle of April, the agricultural labourer will find his services in demand in the busy period that always comes during seed time in Canada, and the agriculturist who intends to take up land for himself will arrive at the beginning of the season's operations. The latter may, by getting in a crop of oats or potatoes during the month of May or the first week in June, contribute greatly to the support of himself and family during the first year; while the agricultural labourer arriving in the summer, about harvest time, will find large demand for his services during the harvest months at high wages, and he should, with industry and perseverance, have no difficulty in getting on well from this point.

The farmer, too, who desires to take up land may, if he arrives in the summer time, see the crops growing, and thus have an opportunity to choose at leisure the most advantageous location. In the Canadian North-West the summer and autumn months, up to say the end of October, are the best for moving about the country in search of land or, as it is commonly called "land-hunting," for a suitable spot on which to settle. Having selected it, he may proceed to erect his house, and make his preparations for living during the winter, and if he has means to do this, he will make his start with great advantage in the spring owing to his being on the spot.

WHAT TO TAKE.

Encumber yourself with as little luggage as possible, and so avoid much trouble and additional expense. As good a supply of clothing as possible should be taken, such as woollen clothing and other kinds of wearing apparel, blankets, house linen, &c. Generally, all bedding should be taken, and the covers and ticks of the beds, but not the materials with which they are stuffed, as these would be too bulky, and can readily be obtained on arrival. Articles of household furniture, crockery, stoves, or heavy articles of hardware, should be left behind or sold, except in some circumstances where special reasons have to be taken into consideration.

Agricultural labourers should not bring any of their implements with them, as these

can easily be obtained in Canada, of the best kinds, and suited to the needs of the country. Generally speaking, the farming tools used in England would not be suitable for Canada.

The following hints from settlers will be found useful :—

"Bring plenty of warm blankets and woollen clothing ; no furniture."

"All clothing and bedding he has the settler should bring ; others can be had here at moderate prices and more suited to the country."

"Bring very little, as things are as cheap here as in England, with a few exceptions, such as bedding."

"As little as possible ; bring a good gun."

"I think the less they bring here except money the better, as things suitable for the country can be bought here quite reasonable."

"Comfortable clothing to work in, but don't spend all your money in an outfit ; money is a useful commodity here. Housekeeping is the same here as in Britain."

"Fustians, corduroys and flannels, two to three changes ; double-barrel gun, a Bible, and a pillow-case stuffed with common sense ; the rest can be had here cheaper than in Britain."

"Good heavy underclothing, also blankets, and good strong arms and will of his own. His house will then soon be furnished."

"Enough clothing to last five years."

"Woollen goods and all the money he can."

"Only necessary clothing and bedding. I know many who have enough to fit up a small hotel, which is only a nuisance for them to handle."

As regards MONEY, only such should be actually carried as is necessary to meet current expenses up to the time of arrival in Canada ; the balance should be taken in the form of a draft, which can be obtained through the agencies of banks at Liverpool, London, Bristol, Glasgow and other cities where these have connections in Canada. This is the most secure way of transferring money to Canada, for should the draft itself be lost the money can still be recovered on application to the offices in Canada. There are many good banking houses in Winnipeg and other principal towns in the North-West to which the draft may be addressed. The smaller sums taken should be in sovereigns or half-sovereigns rather than in silver or bank bills, since the rate of exchange on the latter is not always in favour of the emigrant, while gold has its absolute par value fixed by law.

HOW TO GO.

The journey from England, Scotland, Ireland, or the Continent to Manitoba, usually takes from twelve to thirteen days by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from fifteen to sixteen days by any other route. "Through" tickets to Winnipeg and all places on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, may be purchased from the agents of any of the steamship lines crossing the Atlantic, and these tickets will carry right through to the point of destination. A direct route via the Canadian Pacific Railway is now opened up, and saves the traveller to Manitoba and the Canadian North-West much trouble and inconvenience, besides giving him a more varied and pleasant journey.

When the intending settler has decided by what steamship line he will cross the Atlantic, he should apply to the steamship agent of the line of his choice, and obtain from him full information as to the rates of passage, the steamship in which he is to sail, his outfit, and the deposit to be made to secure his passage. It will be found advisable to take tickets through to the point of destination, if that is fixed, as the trouble and extra expense of getting another ticket at the port of arrival will thereby be saved.

USEFUL HINTS TO INTENDING SETTLERS.

In the following remarks of farmers many useful suggestions to intending settlers will be found, and it is for this reason that they are inserted at this point:—

Mr. J. H. HEWETT, of Smith's Hill, writes as follows:—"I would say to all young men in the over-crowded parts of the elder provinces of Europe and Great Britain, that in the Canadian North-West you can make homes for yourselves if you have but the will and determination of the ordinary man. And to capitalists there is no better place in the world for the investment of large or small amounts, either in real estate or manufacturing establishments such as cord and rope, agricultural implements, fence wire, and all kinds of hardware."

Mr. D. PRINGLE, of Alcester, says:—"As a farm labourer in Scotland I consider Manitoba a good home for all who will work on a farm. There are hardships to endure, but they are soon got over by all who are industrious and willing to work. Fortunes are not picked up at once here any more than in the old country."

Mr. D. HALL, of Austin, says:—"A man with small means had better rent a farm for the first year, until he gets time to look around him. A man with means had better get land as soon as he can, either from the government or any of the numerous land companies."

Mr. R. E. CAMPION, of Bellevue:—"People that have had some experience in farming will find no trouble in getting along and making rapid headway in the country. If they are willing to apply themselves, work pretty hard, and manage carefully, they can become quite independent in three to five years. Mixed farming is the only sure system of success."

Mr. J. M. FENTER, of Beresford:—"I would advise all men and women in the North of Ireland, who want to get an independent home for themselves, to come to Manitoba or the North-West of Canada, where you will be your own masters, and you will never regret it. This is from a sincere friend. The above class of people are the nearest and dearest to me, and that is reasonable advice."

Mr. R. MCKAY, of Crystal City:—"This being an agricultural country, it is essential that the settler be industrious, and if he is also economical and careful as to what he buys, in a short time he will find himself in a very comfortable position and on the road to wealth. I came here to get farms for my family, and have been successful. My eldest son, just 18 years of age, will have considerable crops on his own farm next season, and all at little cost to me, compared to a like farm in the Eastern Provinces."

Mr. J. M. LACEY, of Deloraine:—"I might add that in my opinion Manitoba is the farmers' paradise. I have farmed all my life in England so ought to know which I like the best. I mean to say that any man of a little capital, say £150, can, with moderate energy, make a very comfortable home here; in fact, if I was in England with the like amount I would soon strike out for the fair prairies of Manitoba, where I could get a home I could call my own. I am sure that if the country was properly represented a lot of farmers with moderate means around from where I came from (Loughborough, Leicestershire) would come to Manitoba in preference to paying high rates in England."

Mr. D. CAFFERY, of Fiton:—"There are certainly some drawbacks to contend with here as in any new country, but all things will be right in time. I would advise intending settlers to settle as near a good market as possible (I consider Brandon one of the best), and also to make up their minds to hard work and industry, and they will doubtless succeed. Land will become very valuable in Manitoba in a few years, as the country becomes more settled."

Mr. A. MORTON, of Birtle:—"I would advise intending emigrants to get into stock as quickly as possible. Those who adopted mixed farming from the start soon became comfortable and prosperous. And keep out of debt by all means. Do not buy anything you cannot pay for at the time, and you will never be pinched. Those who adopt this rule are always independent."

Mr. J. PARR, of Bradwardine:—"Settlers coming to this country from old settled districts should make up their minds to be isolated for a time, but if it is a home they want, and have energy, they will soon have a home. I would not go back to Ontario and work a farm there, as I prefer this country, and any person coming here, and not lazy, can make themselves comfortable in two or three years."

Mr. C. DRUMMOND-HAY, of Craiglea:—"I would suggest for an intending settler that he should begin with small crops at first, till he can see for himself in what way he can farm best, as every man has not talents in the same direction. Also not to purchase machinery, either for cash or on credit, till he has got a sure footing on the farm."

Mr. A. KINDRED, of Moffatville Farm, Wolseley:—"I would advise all parties who intend leaving their homes in the old country to come and see for themselves before they believe anything they may hear about it. I am sure they would be well satisfied with everything they saw."

Mr. E. WEST, J.P., of Heaslip:—"Bring all the clothes you can muster, but no bulky fixtures, and make up your mind to roughing it at first with plenty of hard work; don't be discouraged at the first failure or light fix you get into, but make up your mind to succeed, and success will crown your endeavours."

Mr. M. N. EMPEY, of Fernefield:—"When emigrants arrive here they should immediately obtain land, but not commence farming extensively for at least two years, as they are not likely to make a success without a little experience."

GOVERNMENT FREE GRANTS.

On arrival in Winnipeg settlers should call at the Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the office of which is situated on the station, close to the arrival platform. There they will ascertain what lands are open for homesteads, and the situation of the Government Intelligence offices, where the fullest information regarding homestead lands is obtainable. Attached to these offices are Land Guides, whose services are always available, gratuitously, for locating those in search of homesteads. The settler should always inspect his land before completing entry, to avoid any disappointment. Every possible facility is given him to do this.

The Dominion Government makes a free grant of 160 acres of good agricultural land to every intending settler over the age of 18 years, and also affords settlers the right to pre-empt another 160 acres; that is, the settler may take up the additional 160 acres, making a payment of from 2 to 2½ dollars (8 to 10 shillings) per acre during the first three years of settlement. Settlers taking up Government free homesteads are required to reside on their farms for at least six months of the year during the first three years. Further particulars concerning Government lands may be had by applying to any of the Canadian Government agencies in Great Britain and Ireland.

In the case of taking free homesteads, pre-empting or purchasing from the Government, the business will have to be transacted at the nearest of the following Dominion Land Offices:—

Agency.	Post Office	Agent.
Winnipeg	Winnipeg	A. H. WHITCHER.
Dufferin	Manitou	W. H. HIAM.
Little Saskatchewan	Minnedosa	W. M. HILLIARD.
Birtle	Birtle	W. G. PENLAND.
Souris	Brandon	E. C. SMITH.
Turtle Mountain	Deloraine	J. A. HAYS.
Coteau	Carlyle	J. J. McHUGH.
Qu'Appelle	Regina	W. H. STEVENSON.
Touchwood Hills	Touchwood Hills	J. McTAGGART.
Swift Current	Swift Current	AMOS ROWE.
Calgary	Calgary	P. V. GAUVREAU.
Edmonton	Edmonton	E. A. NASH.
Battleford	Battleford	J. McTAGGART.
Prince Albert	Prince Albert	

The Agents at the Land Offices have for free distribution maps showing the lands open for sale, and those already disposed of, plans of the town plots, and pamphlets giving descriptive notes of the lands within their agencies.

LIBERALITY OF CANADIAN LAND REGULATIONS.

The land regulations of the Canadian Government, combined with the advantages offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, are the most liberal of any on the North American Continent. The fee for taking up a homestead in the Canadian North-West is only 10 dols. (£2), whereas it is 26 dols. (£5 4s.), and in some cases 34 dols. (£6 16s.), in the United States; and the taking of a homestead does not in Canada prevent the pre-emption of other Government lands, or the purchase of Canadian Pacific Railway or Government lands.

There is, moreover, no cast-iron oath of allegiance to be taken, as the following, to which every man who takes up United States Government land is required to subscribe:—

DISTRICT COURT. Judicial District, } State of
County of

I..... do swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, and that I do absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure for ever all allegiance and fidelity to every Foreign Power, Prince, Potentate, State or Sovereignty whatever, and particularly to *Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland*, whose subject I was. And further, that I never have borne any hereditary title, or been of any of the degrees of nobility of the country whereto I have been a subject, and that I have resided within the United States for five years last past, and in this State for one year last past.

Subscribed and sworn to in open Court, }
this.....18..... Clerk.

When these facts are considered, there will be found to be weighty advantages, such as no intending settlers from the United Kingdom can afford to overlook.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S LANDS.

Seeing that the Canadian Government makes a free grant of 160 acres of good farming land, and the system of survey enables a settler to secure this grant, if the lands are vacant, in the choicest districts, it is obviously to the interest of settlers with limited means to avail themselves of so great an advantage. To those, however, possessed of more capital and desirous of a large farm, to those wishing to add to their free grant lands, and also to those anxious to purchase land in well-settled districts where few free grants are vacant, the moderate terms upon which the railway lands are offered is a matter of considerable importance. As will be found fully explained on the land map to be had at the Canadian Pacific Railway offices, free of charge, the railway company hold certain sections in each township throughout the railway belt, which extends 24 miles from each side of the main line throughout the North-West. These railway lands are disposed of at prices ranging from 2·50 dols. (10s. sterling) per acre upwards. Exact prices of any lands may be obtained from the Land Commissioner at Winnipeg. The general conditions of purchase are enumerated in full on the land map above referred to.

For the sale of the lands of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, agencies, under the control of the Land Commissioner in Winnipeg, are to be found in the following towns as centres of the various districts:—Brandon (for all unsold railway lands in Manitoba), Moosomin, Regina, Moose Jaw, Maple Creek, and Calgary. For other lands not within the limits of these agencies, application should be made at the Winnipeg Office. There may also be obtained every information regarding the country generally, and the vacant lands.

CLIMATE.

So much is said by settlers themselves as to the climate of Manitoba and the North-West, in the companion pamphlet to this, entitled "What Settlers Say"; and so clearly is the

opinion there expressed as to its healthfulness and adaptability to grain and cattle raising, that little need be added here. Spring commences early in April, and the weather, with very little exception, continues fine and dry till the latter part of May. From that time till the end of June it is generally wet, but July, August and September, with the exception of occasional thunder showers, are beautiful months, the weather being warm and pleasant. October is frequently one of the most delightful months of the year. Winter commences in November, sometimes in the early part of the month, sometimes later, and lasts until March. The atmosphere is very bright and dry, and the cold, although severe at times, is not so much felt as in the more southern and eastern parts of the continent, owing to the extreme dryness of the atmosphere. The mean winter temperature is almost precisely the same as that of St. Paul and Montreal, and very little snow falls on the prairies, the average depth being from about eight to ten inches.

Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada are officially declared to be "among the absolutely healthiest countries on the globe, and most pleasant to live in. Epidemic diseases are unknown. There is no malaria."

A characteristic of all Western lands is an occasional FROST of more or less intensity in the autumn months of the year, such as often occurs in Scotland and elsewhere in Europe. In the Canadian North-West experience proves that these frosts are of less intensity than those often met with further south, and that with a little care in the selection of seed, and in the autumn ploughing of the soil, no damage whatever need be feared to the crops. An inquiry addressed on this point to settlers throughout the whole country showed beyond a doubt that these frosts are quite exceptional, and that any injurious effect to the crops may be effectually prevented by early seeding on autumn-ploughed land, and by a general conformity to the modes of agriculture best suited to the prairie.

Another query put to settlers was on the subject of WINTER AND SUMMER STORMS. In many parts of America anxiety is felt by farmers on this account of winter and summer storms. Manitoba and the Canadian North-West are happily, for the most part, outside what is sometimes called the "storm belt," and it is but rarely that the country is visited in this way. This may be seen by the testimony to be found in the companion pamphlet, and it is noteworthy how great a number have experienced no loss whatever: the majority thinking the damage of so little real importance as to simply answer it by the words "No" or "None." Storms do, it will be observed, occasionally visit some few parts of the country, but it is undoubted that they are quite exceptional and generally harmless.

SOIL.

The soil is generally a rich, deep, black mould or loam, resting on a deep and very tenacious clay subsoil, the depth of the loam mostly ranging from two to four feet. An analysis by Dr. Macadam, of Edinburgh, pronounces it very rich in organic substance, containing the full amount of saline fertilizing matters usually found in all soils of a good bearing quality, and especially adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, barley, root crops and grasses.

Prof. Henry Tanner, senior examiner on the Principles of Agriculture under the British

Government Department of Science, in his 1885 report on the Canadian North-West says :—"The practical question we have to deal with is this: Can we find plenty of "very good land throughout the Province? I have not the slightest hesitation in saying "that land of very high fertility may be most easily obtained there by any man who "knows his business, and who can tell the difference between good and inferior soils. "I am bound even to go beyond this, and state that although we have hitherto considered "the Black Earth of Central Russia (Tchornoï Zem) the richest soil in the world, that land "has now to yield its distinguished position to the rich, deep black soils of Manitoba and the "North-West Territory. Here it is that 'The Champion Soils of the World' are to be found, "and we may rejoice that they are located within the British Empire. Take as an illustration of "their power of fertility the simple fact that on the Kildonan Farm near Winnipeg, belonging to "Mr. Robert McBeth, I saw their 50th crop of wheat from the same land growing in 1884—crops "which had followed each other year after year, and had maintained their full yield from first to "last, without the soil losing any portion of its productive power. Year by year had the winter "frost renovated that soil with fresh stores of fertility from its rich reserves, and thus the land "became better prepared than ever for its work. It may appear to a stranger to this country a "bold statement for one to make, but with a full knowledge of the responsibility which attaches "to it, I do not hesitate to say that there are millions of acres in the Canadian North-West, not "only fully equal to the Kildonan soil in fertility, but that these lands are still remaining "as uncared-for wastes, only requiring the plough to prepare them for the reception of the "seed."

FERTILISERS are not used in the Canadian North-West, for they are not needed, and common MANURE is used but sparingly. The land is, indeed, in most cases, so rich that the using of it during the first years of cultivation would be apt to encourage the growth of straw, and make the crops too rank. After the second year manure in limited quantities may be used with advantage to prevent any exhaustion of the land. The following may be taken as the general experience of settlers on this point :—"When you have it, put it on your light land, don't waste it; but it is not necessary for years." One settler, Mr. William Gibson, of Loganstone Farm, Wolseley, says : "I have used manure to a few potatoes to try the effect it had, along with others planted without manure, and they did no better with it."

WOOD.

Wood for building and fencing purposes is a matter of great importance in a prairie country. Although in the Canadian North-West there are sections where wood is scarce, as a general rule there is a well regulated supply throughout the country. The plains abound with wood in clumps; and in other parts there are tracts of forest so evenly interspersed that farmers can generally obtain a good wood lot in close proximity to their farms, besides which the banks of the numerous streams are invariably lined with wood.

Elder, oak, elm, maple, basswood, cottonwood, poplar, willow, white and red cedar, birch, spruce, tamarac, cherry, balsam, ash, pine, and other varieties are found. The railway which now traverses the forests of the Rocky Mountains, has thus made available some of the finest timber

in the world—sufficient to supply the prairie region of the North-West with lumber for all time. The section of country lying east of Winnipeg between the Red River and Lake Superior also abounds with timber. And already at Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, at Winnipeg, and also at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, several large saw-mills are in active operation.

WATER.

As will be seen by a perusal of the companion pamphlet to this, settlers generally in the North-West have no difficulty in obtaining a supply of good water. The numerous lakes, rivers, streams and springs supply an abundance of the best quality; and where the settler cannot reach these there is no difficulty in obtaining a supply by boring. Where it is found necessary to dig for water it is generally found at a distance of from twelve to twenty feet.

COAL SUPPLY.

This important question, about which some anxiety at one time existed, has during the last year or so been most satisfactorily set at rest by the discovery of extensive coal seams. It has been determined, on undoubted authority, that there is sufficient coal, easy of access, in the North-West to supply the wants of settlers for very many generations to come.

The following extract from a report of George M. Dawson, D.S., F.G.S., Assistant Director Geological Survey of Canada, on the subject of the Coal and Lignites of the Canadian North-West, is of interest:—

THE ALBERTA COAL REGION.

In his notes on the more important coal seams of the Bow and Belly River region in the District of Alberta, Dr. Dawson says:—"The occurrence of workable coal seams at several different horizons, and the proved continuity of some of them over great areas, guarantees an abundant supply of fuel in this district. The quality of some of the fuels is such as to render them suitable for transport to a distance, and it is doubtless from this belt of coal-bearing rocks in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains that the railways of the North-West will draw largely for their supply. The quantity of coal already proved to exist is very great. Approximate estimates underlying a square mile of country in several localities have been made, with the following results:—

Main Seam, in vicinity of Coal Banks, Belly River. Coal underlying one square mile, 5,500,000 tons.

Grassy Island, Bow River (continuation of Belly River Main Seam). Coal underlying one square mile, over 5,000,000 tons.

Horse-shoe Bend, Bow River. Coal underlying one square mile, 4,900,000 tons.

Blackfoot Crossing. Workable coal seam as exposed on Bow River. Underlying one square mile, 9,000,000 tons.

The mineralogist to the Geological Society of Canada, in a recent report also speaks of the newly opened coal fields in this Alberta district. Assuming the region to be divided into three belts, the fuels, he says, in the most eastern have all the characteristics of lignite; those of the central belt have a character intermediate between that of lignite and true coal; those of the innermost belt have all the characters of true coal; while in the mountains anthracite coal and semi-anthracite occur, showing that the fuels become decidedly more valuable as they approach the mountains.

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN COAL DISTRICT.

Speaking more particularly of the South Saskatchewan coal area, Dr. Dawson reports:— Eastward from the Bow and Belly region, the first known important locality is in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, on the South Saskatchewan River, and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 660 miles west of Winnipeg. Exposures of the Medicine Hat seam are found to occur at nearly every bend of the river from a point about 30 miles below the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers as far north as the town of Medicine Hat. The seam is, however, more variable in thickness and character than many in this part of the North-West, and at two places on the river, scarcely a mile apart, changes from two feet in thickness of shaly, impure lignite, to six feet of very fair lignite-coal. An exposure about ten miles above Medicine Hat showed two seams, four feet six inches and four feet respectively in thickness. Three miles above Medicine Hat the coal is again well shown in the side of the river valley at a height of about eighty feet above the water-level, with a thickness of four feet.

In the Cypress Hills, further east in a parallel line, several seams are known, but have not yet been geologically examined.

SOURIS COAL DISTRICT.

Further east still, and to the south of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, beds of lignite occur of varying thickness and quality, but likely, as Dr. Dawson further reports, in several instances, to become important as sources of fuel supply for local purposes. Of this district the portion situated nearest to Manitoba, and therefore likely to be of the greatest immediate importance, is that on the Souris River. The measures are here almost perfectly horizontal, and the valley having been cut out to a great depth, the lignite seams are exposed very favourably for purposes of working. The thickest bed here found is a little over seven feet. In 1880, Dr. Selwyn effected a series of borings in this region to define the extent of the seams, and more fully in his report states:—"It may be assumed that there are in this region, "above the level of the Souris River, about eight feet of available lignite-coal for an area of not "less than 128 square miles. This would give 7,136,864 tons to the square mile, calculating the "cubic foot at only 64 lbs."

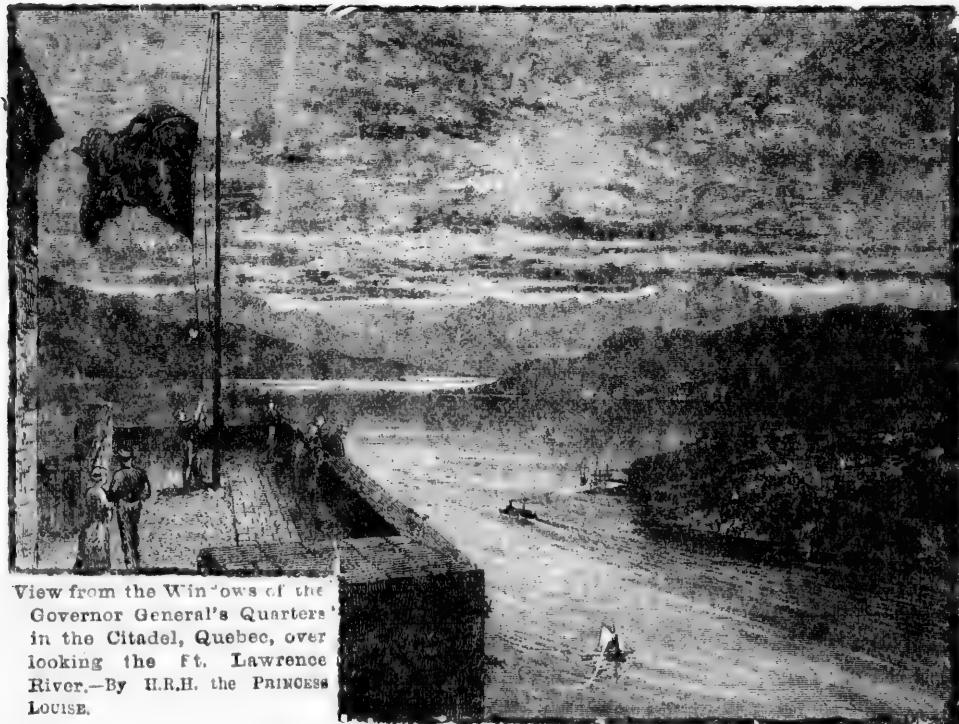
A specimen of lignite-coal taken from the deposits in this valley of the Souris River in Manitoba, has recently been submitted for analysis to the Royal English School of Mines, with the following result:—Carbon, 52.36 per cent.; Hydrogen, 3.52; Oxygen and Nitrogen, 18.47; Sulphur, 0.42; Ash, 4.53; Water, 20.70. The colour of the ash is buff. On being tested, the coal was found to ignite freely and burn with a good flame, the heat being intense. The whole district in which these coal beds are found to a considerable extent is now being rapidly opened up by railway communication.

Mines are now being actively worked on the Bow River and at Medicine Hat on the Saskatchewan, and preparations are being made to work mines at Moose Jaw on the Canadian Pacific main line and other points in the immediate vicinity. Coal is also in daily transport from the two first-mentioned mines to Winnipeg, and thus has reduced the price previously paid fully 50 per cent., while rapidly taking the place of the article previously imported from the United States.

FISHING AND HUNTING.

Fish and game are plentiful throughout the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories. The Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, Lake Manitoba, Lake Deception, Shoal Lake, and the innumerable streams which feed them, the Bow and Belly Rivers, Assiniboine, Saskatchewan, Nelson, Souris, and other rivers, together with their feeders, are alive with fish, including whitefish, pickerel, pike, sturgeon, rock bass, black bass, perch, etc. The whole country from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean is also the abode of game of all descriptions, prairie chicken, duck of all varieties, wild geese, crane, snipe, partridge. Buffalo, cariboo, moose, elk, deer, and antelope are found in different localities. Large game abounds in many places west and north-west of Winnipeg.

The President of the Manitoba Gun Club, speaking of the sport attractions of the Canadian North-West, says:—"From the nature of the soil, and the vastness of our country, game has always found with us a safe retreat for breeding, and our game laws are most strictly observed. The game is most thoroughly protected during the close season. Our shooting season begins on the 1st of September for duck, grouse, deer, elk, etc., and ends on the 31st of December. During this period everyone is permitted to shoot; no



View from the Windows of the Governor General's Quarters in the Citadel, Quebec, overlooking the Ft. Lawrence River.—By H.R.H. the PRINCESS LOUISE.

"licence of any sort is required, no particular grounds are reserved. There are no preserves, and any man can shoot where he pleases. By the 1st of September the birds are full-fledged and strong. The weaviey, or laughing goose, is the only game bird allowed to be "shot in the spring, as he never returns by the same route in the fall (autumn)."

The following are some practical suggestions likely to be of service to English sportsmen visiting the country. Persons visiting Manitoba for the purpose of shooting, should firstly bear in mind that the game is very much stronger in flight and heavier than that of most countries, especially so as compared with English and Scotch birds. Consequently the size of gun and the weight differ very materially. A 12-bore gun should be used, while a ten is not objectionable. The gun should be strongly made, and should be loaded with a larger quantity of powder than is usual in the Old Country, so that greater penetration may be obtained, and greater distance reached. About the middle of August is the best time for sportsmen to arrive in Winnipeg, which they should make their head-quarters. Almost everything they require for sporting purposes, including guns of the finest manufacture, can, it is said, be bought as cheaply in Winnipeg as in the Old Country. Attendants may also be obtained with ease, and at very reasonable charges. The bulk of the visitors' luggage can be left at Winnipeg, and stored there at the hotels, where it will be quite safe until the return journey. Surrounding Winnipeg, within a radius of from 25 to 30 miles, there is the Headingly Marsh, the English Marsh, the River Salle, the Shoal Lake, Long Lake, and Selkirk River and Marshes. The roads are good for driving, and many of the places are easily reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway. On all these marshes ducks and other wild fowl breed in great abundance. Larger game, such as moose, elk, capiti, antelope, and so forth, are all found within from 60 to 80 miles of Winnipeg—found, that is, in reasonable quantities, not very plentifully, but quite sufficiently abundant to afford true sport. This radius of 60 or 80 miles includes parts of Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipeg, and the North-West angle. The natives are excellent guides, and require but little remuneration. As to camping out, tents and waterproof suits, and all such articles, can be bought more cheaply in Winnipeg than in England; and as to climate, it is a well-known fact that camping out during the months of September and October in the North-West is really a luxury, and far more healthful than city life.

STOCK RAISING.

The Canadian North-West is destined to be one of the leading stock raising countries in the world. Its prairie hay has nutritious qualities in a remarkable degree. The eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the Peace River District seem specially fitted for what they are now becoming—great fields for graziers to carry on an immense business in cattle, the wild grasses in those localities being even of better quality than those found on the plains. The climate also is particularly well adapted to stock raising, and, owing to the very limited snow-fall in these districts, cattle remain out during all the winter and feed themselves. Some of the ranches at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains have already as many as 15,000 to 20,000 head of cattle, and the business is yearly increasing. Cattle raisers who have in the past wintered their herds south of the boundary line, in United States territory, are now driving them

into the Canadian North-West lands, where the grasses are found to be more nutritious, and the water both abundant and remarkably pure. A good deal of stock of approved breeds has recently been brought into Manitoba, and, seeing that it has flourished as well as native stock, fancy stock breeding seems likely to be shortly much more general than hitherto.

There are between forty and fifty different varieties of grasses, sedges and legumes on the North-Western prairies, and the first point the farmer would note about them is the abundance of the foliage of nearly all the species. While the grasses of Eastern Canada are nearly all culm or stem, having most of them only one, two or three leaves, most of the North-Western grasses have from ten to twenty leaves. This is, of course, an extremely valuable feature in grass, as the leaves are more easily digested than the culms.

Although it is now more than forty years since sheep raising was first introduced in the neighbourhood of the Red River, these animals have never been reported as attacked by disease. Fleeces from sheep grown in Manitoba are, as a rule, heavy, owing mainly to the freedom from disease, which in itself is doubtless due to a great extent to the dry atmosphere. Sheep thrive almost equally well all through the Canadian North-West, and large herds have recently been placed on ranches specially set apart for the purpose at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

Professor Fream declares in his 1885 report on the Canadian North-West, that stock raising in connection with grain-growing is steadily increasing, and now that the hindrance hitherto arising from the want of railway communication and suitable markets in some parts is being rapidly removed, there can be no doubt that the industry will take an increasingly important position in the country.

IMPROVED FARMS.

Improved farms, with houses, out-buildings, and a certain quantity of land under cultivation, are frequently in the market, and can be purchased at advanced prices. These farms are in general the property of those who having succeeded wish to move further west to repeat their former successes, and at the same time reap profit from the working of the first farm. New settlers will, however, generally find it more satisfactory to take up prairie land, and thus secure the whole profits themselves.

COMMENCING A FARM.

The settler arriving in the country in April or May will find his time fully occupied at first in choosing a good location for his farm, and in purchasing the necessary supplies to commence work. The general opinion of settlers in the North-West is that from April to middle or end of June is the best time for breaking, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 acres is the general rate per day. The land then broken, ought to be backset in September. Land should be broken shallow and turned back deep. If the settler wishes he can get a partial crop in the first year sufficient to pay expenses. Oats or barley is the best seed to sow, though wheat has been raised in the first season. In July, sufficient hay ought to be cut for winter fodder for the cattle. It is not necessary to fence the broken land until a crop is put in, but the settler will find it to his advantage to fence his fields as soon as possible, either with wire or rails.

The prairie is covered with a rank vegetable growth, and the question is how to subdue this, and so make the land available for farming purposes. Experience has proved that the best way is to plough not deeper than two inches, and turn over a furrow from twelve to sixteen inches wide. It is thought by some desirable for the farmer who enters early in the spring to put in a crop of oats on the first breaking. It is found by experience that the sod pulverizes and decomposes under the influence of a growing crop quite as effectually, if not more so, than when simply turned and left by itself for that purpose. There are also fewer weeds, which is of very great importance, as it frequently happens that the weeds which grow soon after breaking are as difficult to subdue as the sod itself. Large crops of oats are obtained from sowing on the first breaking, and thus not only is the cost defrayed, but there may be a profit. Some settlers and others think it more advisable for new comers to spend all their time in putting their farm in good trim for the winter, and preparing the land for the next season's crop. One mode of planting for a first year's crop is to scatter the oats on the grass, and then turn a thin sod over them. The grain thus buried quickly finds its way through, and in a few weeks the sod is perfectly rotten. Mr. Daly, near Big Stone City, in the vicinity of Big Stone Lake, sowed 10 acres of oats in this way. He put two bushels and a peck to the acre, and broke his land. In the autumn he harvested from 10 acres 420 bushels of oats, which were worth sufficient to pay for the breaking, and leave him some 75 dollars besides. In the following year he sowed 75 acres in this way with equally good success, the yield, according to estimate, not being less than 1,000 bushels on the piece. From Calgary, Farmer John Glen states that he reaped 46 bushels of oats per acre from 20 acres during the first year, while other farmers testify as in the companion pamphlet to the present one.

A SETTLER'S FIRST EXPENSES.

The following is an approximate estimate of the first outlay, in a moderate way, of the settler who has more than 100/- capital:—

Provisions for one year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£50
Yoke of oxen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
One cow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wagon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Plough and harrow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sundry implements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cooking stove, with tinware...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Furniture, &c., say ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sundry expenses, say...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
								<hr/> £149

To the above must be added the first payment on land, unless he takes a homestead and pre-emption; but an energetic man will find time to earn something as a set-off to a portion of his first expenses, either on the railway, or by working for neighbouring farmers; and in addition to this there is the chance of obtaining a partial crop in the first year. A settler,

therefore, who can boast of having 500*l* on his arrival in Manitoba is an independent man, and cannot fail to succeed with ordinary care and energy. Many settlers on arrival have not a tenth part of that sum, and yet they succeed, as may be seen on reference to the companion pamphlet, where the capital at commencement of representative settlers is given.

FARMHOUSES.

The family can live in tents very comfortably till October, but care should be taken to commence early in the fall—not later than middle of August or first September—to erect a warm house and stables for the winter. The former may be purchased ready made in Winnipeg for about £60, or constructed of logs and made very warm; the latter can be made of logs or sod. The answers from settlers on this important point are interesting, as representing the experiences of each class of settlers. To briefly sum up the testimony, it will suffice to say that the cost of houses quoted by settlers ranges upwards from the "two days' labour, two men and a yoke of cattle," which one quotes as the work on his house of logs with a sod roof. Other log houses vary in cost, according to quality, from £1 to £80, the latter with board and shingle roof, and lined inside. Frame houses, which some settlers prefer, range from £2 4*s*. to as high a figure as £600. One settler says that his house, considered the best farmhouse in the North West, cost him £320, and consists of 11 rooms, lathed and plastered cellars to full size of the house, with double stone wall.

COST OF BREAKING, ETC.

The advisability of securing a crop during the first year on the breaking has already been dealt with, and it is now necessary to ascertain the cost per acre of breaking to a farmer doing his own work and including his own labour. An average price may be taken as about 3 dollars (12 shillings), while backsetting generally costs 2 dollars to 2 dollars 50 cents (8 or 10 shillings). The majority of settlers consider backsetting in the autumn advisable, if not necessary, though it is evident that many find a good crop obtainable of oats and wheat without backsetting. Some few do not consider backsetting necessary, "as it gives the weeds the preference in the spring," and as "the grain would grow to straw."

In speaking on these points of so much importance to the farmer in his early days of settlement, it may be well to explain that "breaking" is another term for ploughing the virgin soil of the prairie. When the sod is "broken" and turned back, the grass and roots are allowed to rot thoroughly, and when the sod is replaced into its former position, the land is said to be "backset."

DATES OF PLOUGHING, SEEDING AND HARVEST.

In view of the erroneous impressions given to the general public, in the Old Country, by the hearsay evidence of some "run and read" correspondents and *litterateurs*, as to the duration of the farming seasons in the Canadian North-West, it is well to have the actual dates on which farmers commenced and ended the various important farming operations. From the replies given it appears that ploughing commences, where so early operations are desired, in the



PRairie Farm at Brandon after three years.

beginning or first week or so of April—though ploughing is very often begun and well pushed on before the close of March. Fall or autumn ploughing is often carried on into the first week of November, though some years have seen ploughing in December, and even on Christmas day; the last week in October may be taken as the average of the close of the season's continuous ploughing operations. Harvesting is generally carried on from the second week in August until the middle of September.

GRAIN CROPS.

The following tables, taken from official sources, will show at a glance the average yield in bushels per acre of the crops of Manitoba during the last six years:—

	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883-4	1885	Gen. Aver.
Wheat	32	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	32	27	25	28
Oats	51	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	58	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	59	51	56	43	55
Barley	42	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	63	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	40	37	35	32	41
Peas	32	32	34	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	—	30	27	33
Rye	—	30	30	40	40	35	—	—	—	35
Potatoes	229	304	308	302	318	320	278	259	295	290
Turnips	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	583	542	562
Carrots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	282	341
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	21	25

The following are the averages of the chief wheat-growing countries of the World, as officially given for a series of years:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Manitoba , average yield per acre in bushels ...	28	41	55
Great Britain and Ireland ...	28'8	34'2	43'2
Minnesota (the Empire Wheat State of the Union) ...	13'6	32'5	35'6
Ontario ...	16	24'67	39
South Australia ...	8	—	—
Wisconsin ...	11'3	24'5	28'6
Iowa ...	12	20'8	26'2
Ohio ...	13'3	16'4	27'7
Indiana ...	10'8	26	23
Illinois ...	8'2	15'5	33'4

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.

All root crops yield well, turnips standing next to potatoes in area of cultivation. They are in no reported instance infested by flies or other insects. Mangold-wurtzels and carrots are not cultivated as field crops to any great extent.

All garden vegetables produce prolific crops, and the country sustains an extraordinary reputation for their production. During recent years a very large and general increase has taken place in the acreage devoted to the cultivation of garden products. In the earlier years of the Province's history new settlers had but little time to devote to gardening, but once having their farms in good working order, they are devoting more attention to it, with most satisfactory results. Many striking instances, taken from farmers' reports, of successes in the growth of vegetables will be found in the companion pamphlet to this, and in conjunction with these reports it must be remembered that very few, if any, of these farmers used special means to produce these results.

HORSES, PIGS, AND POULTRY.

The raising of horses has not as yet assumed any considerable proportions, though what has been done in this direction has met with success. There are few countries where the horses have such immunity from the diseases of stock as they have in the Canadian North-West. As to pigs, the Berkshire breed seems best suited to the country, the pigs of this class maturing rapidly and fatten easily living on the grass, and making good pork in six or seven months with proper feeding. The breeding and fattening of pigs has increased considerably in recent years, and no disease has been reported among them. Poultry do exceedingly well in the North-West, especially turkeys, owing to the dryness of the climate. Manitoba is itself the home of the wild duck, goose and chicken, and those who devote care and attention to the raising of poultry are sure of a good return. It is important to add, that no disease of a contagious or infectious character exists among the cattle and sheep of the North-West, and that every care is taken by the local Governments to promote the interests of breeders. Among the more recent measures adopted is the appointment of veterinary surgeons in each county, to look after the interests of stock raisers, and to carry out the stringent regulations now in force to prevent the introduction of disease among cattle and horses.

RAISING OF BEES.

Apiculture is successfully carried on in the North-West, as bees require a clear, dry atmosphere and a rich harvest of flowers; if the air is damp, or the weather cloudy, they will not work so well. Another reason why they work less in a warm climate is that the honey gathered remains fluid for sealing a longer time, and if gathered faster than it thickens, it sours and spoils. The clear, bright skies, dry air, and rich flora are therefore well adapted to bee culture.

FRUITS.

Wild fruits, attaining to great perfection, abound in Manitoba and the North-West. Wild plums, grapes, raspberries, gooseberries, strawberries, cherries, cranberries, and other berries of various kinds abound and are of luscious quality. Little attention has hitherto been paid to fruit growing, owing to the time of settlers being too much occupied with the important work of erecting buildings and getting their lands fairly under cultivation, but as the general improvement of the farms progresses fruit culture will doubtless receive its due share of attention. Following are but a few representative statements from farmers in different parts on the subject:—

"Wild plums in abundance; we had 14 kinds of wild fruit at the show in Winnipeg. All kinds of small fruits do well here."

"Wild plums, cranberries, gooseberries, black currants, raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, tame currants, and gooseberries."

"Strawberries, raspberries, black currants, plums, &c., in abundance."

"Plums, cherries, black and red currants, gooseberries and blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, and cranberries grow wild here. Very little has yet been done to cultivate wild fruits."

"Hops, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, cranberries, saskatoonberries, and in some parts beautiful wild plums."

"Currants, strawberries, raspberries, cranberries, and various other kinds of small fruits."

"Wild: strawberries, raspberries, high-bush cranberries, blueberries, plums, black currants, gooseberries, red and choke cherries, saskatoons. Cultivated: strawberries, plums, red cherries, gooseberries, red and black currants, and apples."

HOPS.

Wild hops, pronounced by brewers to be of excellent quality for brewing purposes, attain to a luxuriant growth in nearly every portion of Manitoba, the soil and climate being apparently thoroughly suited to them. Hops from these parts have for some time past commanded good prices, and the cultivation of the hop plant is believed to be most profitable to the grower. A resident settler, writing on this subject, says:—

"Hops will do well cultivated. I have planted wild hops out of the bush into my garden along the fence and trained on poles, bearing as full and fine and as large as any I ever saw at Yalding and Staplehurst, in Kent, England."

"LOUIS DUNESING (Emerson)."

FLAX AND HEMP.

These important crops were cultivated to a considerable extent by old settlers many years ago, the product being of excellent quality; but the universal complaint at that time was the want of a market, or of machinery to work up the raw material, and this led to a discontinuance of this important branch of husbandry. Its cultivation has been renewed extensively in some parts by the Russian Mennonite settlers, on whose reserves in the southern portion of Manitoba a considerable quantity is produced. At West Lynne alone over 6,000 bushels were brought in during the first week in December, in one year, averaging 80 c. (3s. 4d.) per bushel. Flax is peculiarly suited to the Province, and so much is this felt that an English capitalist has started in Winnipeg an extensive linseed-oil mill. This fact and the demand for flax seed that must necessarily arise, will still further increase the area of its cultivation. It can only be raised successfully in a cool region, the warm climates of the south causing the bark to become brittle and hard, and the rapidity with which it there matures preventing the lint from obtaining consistency or tenacity. On account of their extremely favourable climate for this cereal, Manitoba and the North-West Territories are likely to prove formidable rivals to northern Europe in its cultivation.

WILD RICE.

Wild rice grows luxuriantly in some parts, especially in the districts surrounding the large lakes to the North of Winnipeg, where the low and wet lands are found to be especially suited to its cultivation. Its growth is carried on to some extent at Rat Portage, Fort Alexander on the Winnipeg River, and at other points. The grain is found to be most useful and delicious for the table, far preferable to the rice in general use.

SUGAR CANE.

The experiments so far made with early amber sugar in Manitoba have been limited in extent, but eminently successful, extending over five years. The trials that have been made prove that there is abundant crystallizable sugar in the northern cane after becoming ripe, and the success that has hitherto accompanied the cultivation of the plant in northern latitudes is certain to lead to its increased and extended growth in the North-West.

COST OF IMPLEMENTS.

Implements of all kinds, such as are suited to the use of the farmer, are to be had at reasonable prices in Winnipeg or any other of the commercial centres of the North-West. *The prices are of course variable*, but the following list taken from latest current prices, will give a fair idea of the charges made:—

					*\$	£	s.	d.
Twine binder, 5 feet cut...	...	...	...	...	230	or	47	5 3 Stg.
Twine binder, 6 "	...	...	...	...	240	"	49	0 3 "
Twine binder, 7 "	...	...	...	...	250	"	51	7 5 "
Mower	...	...	...	...	77	"	15	16 5 "
Reaper	...	...	...	...	100	"	20	11 0 "
Farming wagon (4 wheels)	...	...	...	...	75	"	15	8 3 "
Set Manitoba bobsleighs	...	...	...	...	30	"	6	3 5 "
Broadcast seeder, 12 hoe...	...	...	...	...	72	"	14	15 11 "
Horse hay-rake	...	...	...	...	36	"	7	7 11 "
Breaking plow	...	...	...	...	21	"	4	6 3 "
Stubble plow	...	...	...	...	17	"	3	9 10 "
Sulky plow...	...	...	...	...	65	"	13	7 2 "
Sulky gang plow	...	...	...	...	100	"	20	11 0 "
Set iron harrows	...	...	...	...	17	"	3	9 10 "
Yoke of oxen (approximate)	...	...	...	...	150	"	30	16 5 "
Set ox harness	...	...	...	...	12	"	2	9 4 "
Canvas tent 12 by 16	...	...	...	...	25	"	5	2 9 "
Camp stove	...	...	...	...	2½	"	0	10 3 "
Garden spade	...	...	...	...	1	"	0	4 2 "
Garden hoe...	...	...	...	...	75c	"	0	3 1 "
Hay fork	...	...	...	...	65c	"	0	2 8 "
Stoves	...	...	...	...	20	"	4	0 0 "
Common tables	...	...	...	...	3	"	0	12 4 " and upwards
Chairs	...	...	...	...	1	"	0	4 2 "
Bedsteads	...	...	...	...	3	"	0	12 4 "

* NOTE.—\$, or one dollar, is generally calculated as equivalent to 4s. 2d. in English money.

The price of live stock varies, though, speaking generally, it is about the same as in Great Britain.

FENCING.

Wire fencing is preferred by many farmers to rail fences, the former requiring little repair and preventing drifts of snow. A wire and wood fence—consisting of pieces of wood connected at certain distances by wire—has been patented, and may be purchased in Winnipeg. This kind of fence is a great improvement on the barbed wire fence, the objection to which is that cattle injure themselves by running against it. The price of wire fencing varies according to the distance it is sent. As to fixing, two men could fix one mile in four days. The average expense of fixing, including wire or wire and wood fence, would be from about £20 to £30 per mile.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

To obtain actual experience of settlers is the only way of arriving at the truth on such a question as the price of the necessities of life. In all new districts these are at first dearer than in long established countries, but time does not take long to remedy any irregularity. It must, moreover, be remembered that items on the credit side of the account are, in most cases, more than correspondingly remunerative, and in the end it may easily be seen that the farmer is considerably in pocket. It is noteworthy in the answers sent in by farmers, and published in

the companion pamphlet, that in some cases the replies of settlers living in the same district entirely clash one with another: the experience of one being that the price of the necessities of life are much the same as those paid before he came to the North-West, while another finds them higher. The cause of this apparent contradiction may doubtless be found, to a great extent, in the habits of the respective settlers; one may take care to buy his provisions in the best and cheapest local market, while his neighbour will seek the supply nearest home, and care little either for price or quality.

MARKETS.

Small centres of trade are continually springing into existence wherever settlements take place, and these contain generally one or more stores where farmers can find a ready market for their produce. The stations along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are not more than eight or ten miles apart, and the liberal course adopted by the railway company in dealing with persons willing to undertake the erection of elevators for the storage of wheat and other grains has led to the establishment of a large number of these warehouses along the line of the railway in Manitoba alone. These have an immense total capacity, increasing largely each year, and enable farmers to dispose of their grain at good prices, in many cases almost at their doors. A glance at the map demonstrates that Manitoba, *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway, has closer connection with the seaboard than Minnesota, Dakota, or any of the more Western States now have with New York; so that the export of grain from the Canadian North-West at remunerative prices is assured. The very large influx of people, and the prosecution of railways and public works will, however, cause a great home demand for some years, and for a time limit the quantity for export.

"HOW DO YOU SPEND YOUR WINTERS?"

At first sight this may seem unimportant and hardly meriting serious attention. But when the contradictory and often misleading statements as to the climate, and especially the winter, of the Canadian North-West are considered, experience even on such points as these is of much value. The replies to this question as sent in by settlers clearly sets in its true light the winter of the Canadian North-West: its dry and bracing air, and its agreeable and, above all things, healthy characteristics. They show that the same season is no such hibernating period as many who have never seen the country, or only know it by hearsay, would ask us to believe, but rather a period of seasonable out and indoor work, which may be tempered, according to inclination, with hunting, shooting, fishing, reading, and many other pleasant and profitable employments.

THE CLASS OF SETTLERS NOW IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The great number of settlers come from the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion, Ontario contributing by far the largest proportion, composed principally of the very flower of her agricultural population. The arrivals from Europe are principally English, Scotch, and Irish, including tenant farmers, labourers, servants and others, most of whom readily adapt themselves to their new life. There are also a good number of Germans, Swiss and Scandinavians, hard-working, law-abiding citizens, whose co-patriots have proved themselves to be among the most valuable

settlers in the United States. Some settlers are contributed by the American Union, a small portion being repatriated French-Canadians, principally from the State of Massachusetts, and the balance, farmers and farmers' sons, almost entirely from the Western States. There is also a large settlement of Russian Mennonites, and Icelandics, who are now comfortably settled, contented and prosperous, the last-named having formed an Icelandic settlement at Big Island, Lake Winnipeg. The French-Canadians settled along the Red River, who emigrated from Boston and other cities of the New England States of America, are reported to be in good circumstances, and, their crops having yielded largely, their prospects are excellent. Speaking generally, the people of the North-West are highly respectable, orderly, and law-abiding.

FARM LABOUR.

It is difficult to give definite information on this point. There is no doubt it has been high, especially during harvest time, when there is a great demand for men to take in the crops, but the large number of people going into the country during the past few seasons has tended materially to reduce the scale of wages. One point should be remembered—that the farmer in Manitoba, with his immense yield and fair prices, can afford to pay a comparatively high rate of wages, and still find his farming very profitable.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

On this question it will be well to see what the women of the Canadian North-West say. In the special pamphlet "What Women Say," to be had free on application, their replies to the question, "Do you experience any dread of the Indians?" are set out at length. And it is worthy of particular note that of the 320 or so unselected replies coming from all parts of the country—as far east as Rat Portage, 133 miles east of Winnipeg, and as far west as Calgary, at the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, 840 miles west of Winnipeg—every one, with one or two solitary exceptions, state that the writers have no fear whatever of the Indians, either on account of husband, family, or home. The replies, it will be seen, generally run somewhat as follows:—"None;" "None whatever;" "Not the least;" "Never seen an Indian, and been here five years;" or "Indians close to us; always perfectly quiet and harmless." These letters, it need only be added, were written in the month of October, 1885, they are entirely representative in every sense of the word, and the originals may be seen at any time.

CHURCHES.

The utmost religious liberty prevails everywhere in Canada. Churches of nearly all denominations exist and are in a flourishing condition, and where a settlement is not large enough to support a regular church, there are always visiting clergymen to perform religious duties.

SCHOOLS.

Means of education, from the highest to the lowest, everywhere abound in the Dominion. The poor and middle classes can send their children to free schools, where excellent education is given; and the road to the colleges and higher education is open and easy of access for all. In no



CALICO ISLAND, SASKATCHEWAN RIVER.

country in the world is good education more generally diffused than in Canada. It is on the separate-schools system, and receives not only a very considerable grant from the local government, but there are also two sections in each township set apart by the Dominion Government, the proceeds of which, when sold, are applied to the support of the schools. There is a superintendent to each section, and teachers are required to pass a rigorous examination before they are appointed. A high standard of education is therefore maintained. The provision made for the religious and educational wants of settlers is well set forth in the pamphlet "What Women Say of the Canadian North-West."

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

The mode of Government in Canada is essentially a popular one, and by giving the people more direct control over their rulers, to make and unmake them at pleasure, while at the same time affording conditions of well-ordered stability, it is believed to be practically more free than that of the United States. The Government of Canada is Federal—that is, there is a Central General Government for the whole Dominion; and the several Provinces have separate legislatures for the management of their own local affairs. The Federal Government has for its head a Governor-General, appointed by the Queen, having, however, his salary paid by the people of Canada; a Senate, consisting of members who are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry; a House of Commons, elected by the whole of the Dominion,

with a very free suffrage, almost universal ; and a Ministry consisting of Heads of Departments having seats in the House of Commons and in the Senate, who are responsible to the House of Commons, not only for all moneys expended, but for their tenure of office. The Lieutenant-Governors, such as those of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, are appointed by the Federal or General Government, but the legislatures are elected by the people of the Provinces, and are very independent within their respective spheres.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

There is a very perfect system of municipal government throughout the Dominion. The Canadian North-West is divided into municipalities as fast as settlement progresses sufficiently to warrant it. These municipal organisations take charge of roads and road repairs—there being no toll charges—and regulate the local taxation of roads, for schools and other purposes, so that every man directly votes for the taxes he pays ; and all matters of a local nature are administered by the reeve and council, who are each year elected by the people of the district. This system of responsibility, from the municipal representative up to the General Government, gives perhaps as great a freedom as any other conceivable form of government.

EXPERIENCES OF MEN SETTLERS.

At the close of this general description of the resources and characteristics of the Canadian North-West it may be useful to give a few experiences of settlers as detailed in letters received from the country in October, November, and December, 1885.

Mr. W. COPELAND, of Richmond P.O., Man. (formerly of West Killrude, Ayrshire, Scotland), writes :—“There is no better country for a poor man if he is willing to work. He can get 160 acres of land that he can call his own, that is what he never will get in the old country, and I ought to know, having been raised in the country.”

Mr. R. TRAQUAIR, of Beaver Rapids (formerly of Bide Street, Edinburgh, Scotland) :—“Men with a capital (especially farmers) of say £100 to £200 can do well in this country.”

Mr. W. W. BOND, of Foxton, Manitoba (formerly of Bideford, North Devon, England) :—“I came to this country a poor man, with wife and four small children ; had to work out at anything I could do to make a living. After taking up my homestead and building a small house, and making a good garden, I went to Winnipeg and worked for a few months during several years, till I had saved a little money to buy a yoke of oxen, plough, &c. I took cows on shares, and in this way worked myself into the possession of cattle. The stock I have to-day is worth £220, and implements and machinery over £60’s worth. I am building a house, the best in the township, it will cost about £100 or £120, including my own labour, and, thank God, everything is clear of debt. I have not written this by any means to brag as to what I have done, nor to persuade people to come here without capital as I did, but to show those who are willing to work that they can make a good house for themselves. It is no use for anybody to come unless they are workers.”

Mr. T. L. MORTON, of Gladstone (formerly of Plymouth, England) :—“Too much importance cannot be attached to the necessity of mixed farming, where practicable ; stock of every kind gives a surer profit, although not so quick a return in the first instance as grain. There is too much talk about the land not needing manure. It certainly does after three years’ cropping. I have raised 40 bushels of wheat to the acre this year on land broken in 1874. It was for four years under Timothy seed prior to 1885.”

Mr. J. A. ENGLISH, of Grange, Manitoba (formerly of Tambragie P.O., Armagh Co., Ireland) :—“I would advise any young man who wants a permanent home to come to Manitoba, and if he is industrious he will not rue it, or any man with a family who has to work for his living, either in Ontario or the Old Country, to come out here. He will be his own master and make a home for himself and family, and in a few years will be independent, and that will be better than being any man’s servant all his life.”

Mr. J. L. GRAY, of Brandon (formerly of Ferrintosh, Ross-shire, Scotland) :—“Now, sir, I have answered the most of your questions according to my pioneer knowledge. I must be a pioneer, for when I came here I went over 100 miles for supplies for my family, to-day I am only two miles out of the City of Brandon limits. We never dreamed of such a place. In conclusion, I can safely say there is no other country I know of can surpass Manitoba in raising beef, grains and vegetables, and that of the best quality. As to intending settlers, all I can say is, let them bring willing hands to work, a stout heart, and a resolution that will not be shaken, and there is no fear but they will get on.”

Mr. W. H. DANBURY, of Brandon (formerly of Nottingham, England) :—“This is a good place for hardworking, hard-headed English working farmers; good for hardworking, self-reliant men; other classes had better stop at home and practice the self-denial necessary to any Englishman to successfully compete with the hardworking long-headed Canadian.”

Mr. W. CARE, of Melne (formerly of Hensall, near Selby, Yorks, England) :—“My opinion is that it is the best country for farming I know of. Any man that will work three months in the year can live. There are thousands where I come from, in the Old Country (Wakefield, Yorkshire, England), that would be better here, as they can never expect to do any more than live in half poverty in England. Here they can have 160 acres of the best land in the world for 40 shillings, that will be worth in a few years £1,000 sterling. In fact it is worth that now, and, as a proof, it will keep any family and enable one to save money. If any of my numerous friends should wish to better their condition, come to this country at once, as these chances will not be for many years. Beware that you never set foot in the United States, as they have no section of their country to compare with ours. We have the finest railway system on the continent.”

Mr. J. E. TURNER, of Killarney, Stonewall (formerly of Treverrow Farm, Tywardreath, Cornwall, England) :—“Intending settlers will do well to rent a farm at first, or if their means are small, hire out for one summer. But in no case be in too great a hurry to locate until they are well acquainted with the nature and quality of the land they intend settling on. When that is settled, get your crop in as early as possible in the spring.”

Mr. O. AVERILL, of Clan William, Minnedosa (formerly of Broadway, Worcester, England) :—“I consider any man, willing to work, possessing as much as £200 capital, has a much better prospect here than in the older countries, especially if he has a family to provide for, as they can live much cheaper here, having plenty of game for the shooting, and splendid vegetables, as well as great quantities of wild fruit, for the picking.”

Mr. J. R. MCINTYRE, of Clear Springs :—“It is my candid opinion that in a few years like the present and past success that Manitoba and the North-West has had, that they will be the leading agricultural countries of the world and the farmers' home.”

Mr. T. OLIVER, of Burnside (formerly of Roxburghshire, Scotland) :—“I have been in Australia, Scotland and Ontario, and I consider the Canadian North-West the best country for a steady industrious man to make a start and a comfortable home for a family.”

Mr. R. MCKNIGHT, (J.P.) of Carman (formerly living in Ireland) :—“I lived in Ontario all the best of my days for labour. I was fifty-five years old when I came here. I am now sixty-one years old and have made more progress in this country than I did in Ontario all the time I lived there. I have been in the United States, too, a number of years, and seen a good deal of the world, and I think this is the best place to farm in.”

Mr. J. P. MCKIRBIN, of Cartwright (formerly of Caledon, Co. Tyrone, Ireland) :—“I would say to intending settlers, come quick and secure land, either by homestead or purchasing railway land.”

Mr. J. GARDINER, of Grange (formerly of Woodhead, Edingight Grange, via Keith, Scotland) :—“I certainly consider Manitoba one of the best agricultural countries in the world, and would strongly urge on everyone who is willing to better his condition by economy and perseverance to give it a fair trial and he is almost invariably sure to prosper.”

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN, of Sec. 20, Tp. 4, R. 22, West Hall P.O., Turtle Mountain District (formerly of Halifax, Yorkshire, England), writes:—“I believe there are reports prevalent about blizzards here in the winter; how last winter a man had to stay in the house for three or four days, and dare not go out to feed his stock on account of the blizzard, yet knowing at the same time that his stock was starving for the want of food and water. I believe it is untrue, for I can safely say there was not a day all last winter but I was able to feed my stock three times a day, and water them.”

Mr. JACOB BEDFORD, of Calf Mountain P.O., Manitoba (formerly of Buxted, Sussex, England), says:—“Any person coming to Manitoba, if strong and willing to work, with or without money, can do much better than in England or Ontario. I have now invested over 4,000 dollars (about £800), on 150 acres, less the first purchase, which is paying me fair interest. Young men from England should work for some good farmer for a year or more, as they have much to learn.”

Mr. DAVID GERRAUD, of Parkisimo P.O., Manitoba, who formerly came from the Townhead of Greenlaw, by Castle Douglas, Scotland, says:—“This is a good country for farmers with small capital; must be industrious and have a contented mind. Such men can make an independent living; nothing more as yet. Times are always getting better.”

WHAT THE WOMEN SAY.

The following interesting and useful advice is given by the women of the Canadian North-West, writing from all parts in the months of October and November, 1885. Their full experiences on many interesting points of interest may be found at length in the special pamphlet, "What Women Say," to be had free on application.

Mrs. T. ALEXANDER, of Lowestoft, Man., says:—"Intending settlers should bring necessary clothing and bedding, but as little furniture and household effects as possible. Women will be treated courteously by the settlers. There are lots of homes that can be occupied until land is obtained. Farms improved can be had very reasonably."

Mrs. A. H. ANDERSON, of Snowflake, Man.:—"I would advise them to learn to wait on themselves and do all kinds of work."

Mrs. M. G. ANDERSON, of Grenfell, N.W.T.:—"Immigrants should bring all their small fancy articles to make their new homes bright and cheerful; also cutlery, personal and household linen, blankets, and bed ticks. Bring plenty of occupation for the voyage, as yarns for knitting, flannels for clothing, or any other work that is required. On landing would advise taking in a supply of provisions for the railway journey. Settlers are generally willing to give useful advice and a helping hand to new comers. Every emigrant should be able to make bread. A stout heart and willing hand are the best guarantees of success."

Mrs. J. CHESTER, of Otenaw P.O., South Man.:—"Any man, woman or child that wants a home, and is willing to take right hold and work, can very soon make one here. This is a fine country, and what one wants here is economy, industry and energy. If you bring those with you, you must surely succeed here."

Mrs. M. M. DRURY, of Rapid City:—"To the female portion of incoming settlers, I would say bring a cheerful heart and a determination to make light of petty troubles. Do not run away with the idea that it is not safe to live in a tent on account of wild animals and Indians. I have gone through all the phases of pioneer life, in a tent, both in the heat of summer and early snow in the fall, yet have gained health and strength, never meeting with any interruption from either human being or animal, although often left with my two young children, no house being nearer than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. You will be sure to like this country if you will only give it a fair trial, and think of the advantages to be gained by the change; do not look back with vain regrets, but forward to the time when you may reasonably hope to make a competence, more especially if you rear poultry, make butter, and cultivate vegetables. There is so much a woman can do in that way when the male portion are at work in the fields. Gardening is pleasant and profitable work, also saving seeds, which is saving money. There are many varieties of wild fruits that make excellent preserves, making a nice addition to the table in the winter. A few of the best are:—Raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, cranberries, cherries, saskatoons, and choke-cherries.

"Bring bedding, blankets, a good supply of all kinds of clothing, especially woollens, any useful articles that will pack into small compass, and good, amusing books, but nothing heavy or cumbersome. Purchase electric oil, painkiller, castor oil, and a few useful drugs before settling on a farm, in case of accident, also Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, as I can say that it is most healthful and valuable. It has been used by me ever since my arrival in this country, and I find that good bread, buns, dumplings, pancakes, &c., can be made at once without the necessity of *proving*, if you are camping. Do not use water taken from ponds or streams without filtering or passing it through a cloth, if nothing better offers. I did so until a well was dug on the farm, and never experienced any ill effects through using the water. It is best drawn from a pond surrounded by willows, being then invariably good."

Mrs. L. GARTZ, of Red Deer, Alberta, N.W.T.:—"They are coming to one of the finest countries in the world, and want to bring with them patience, perseverance, and cheerfulness, and a little cash, and they are bound to succeed."

Mrs. D. J. GEROW, of Gladstone, Man.:—"Any woman, married or single, with good health, and a moderate amount of courage, can do well, and make herself comfortable in a short time."

Mrs. E. J. GIBSON, of Wanache, Selkirk Co.:—"They should all come fully determined to make the best of their position, whether good or bad, and in every case be willing to work. Ladies who have never had to work before have to do so here, and they seem quite content. If new comers have good beds and bedding, and good serviceable clothing, it will pay them to bring them, but anything else can be obtained so easily here that it does not pay to freight anything else in."

Mrs. J. B. COSGROVE, of Menota, Man.:—"You will find everything much better than you anticipate. You can get anything and everything you require cheaper than you can buy and ship, and better adapted for the country. Bring good substantial clothing and bedding if you are going housekeeping. Girls need bring nothing but their wearing apparel."

Mrs. M. COVEY, of Gladstone P.O.:—"Let them bring with them plenty of good heavy winter clothing and a full stock of determination."

Mrs. S. J. BATCOCK, of Brookwood Farm, Orange Ridge P.O., Man.:—"I do not think I can say anything on this question more than that having once made up your mind to come let nothing discourage or dishearten you. Women are highly prized in this land. Mothers need not have any fear about their daughters, as the young men are honest hardworking farmers, and scorn to do a mean act."

Mrs. A. W. HANEY, of Wolf Creek, Wolseley, N.W.T.:—"If I am going to stop here long, which I expect I shall, I would raise up both hands to have a shipload of young ladies brought here. I am very much annoyed with bachelors. The country is pestered with them. As for mothers, it is very pleasant to have her children settled around her, and this is just the country for that. There is plenty of land."

Mrs. S. A. HEASLIP, of Heaslip, Man.:—"The only thing I know of is they want to make up their minds to go to work and be contented."

Mrs. (Rev.) J. FARQUHARSON, of Pilot Mound, Man.:—"Do not come to the country expecting to become rich in haste. Settlers must be honest, industrious, thrifty, and economical, willing to bear the discomforts. If so, our experience is that they can make for themselves comfortable homes."

Mrs. J. R. FOX, of Burnside, Marquette Co.:—"I would not advise anyone afflicted with bronchitis, catarrh, or any lung trouble to come here."

Mrs. J. DODDS, of Sunnyside P.O., Man.:—"Trust in the Lord and be thou strong, and He shall strength afford. Do not be out late at nights, and choose good company."

Mrs. W. J. BODKIN, of Meadow Lea:—"Don't form any notions of this country but what are compatible with common sense. A new country cannot be expected to be as full of comforts as the one from which you will come. Don't be everlasting rating and praising your own dear native land. If you find it very nice, just stop; but if you have concluded to make Canada your home, be Canadian, sympathise with our ways, and you will find your lot much easier. Your husband is going to make a livelihood here, if he and you will only work and save, and not be afraid to 'pitch in' for about three years. Then why praise, and laud, and never forget your 'Old Country,' which has evidently failed to do what this country will do for you, and, remember, is doing for hundreds of others whom I know."

Mrs. G. T. BOULDING, of Regina, N.W.T.:—"I don't think any woman coming here determined to do her part towards making a home would be disappointed."

Mrs. A. J. BRIDGMAN, of Medicine Hat, N.W.T.:—"In coming to this country, do not think you are coming to a place where nothing can be got. You can get anything you want here in the shape of clothing, tools, shoes, underclothing, wraps, &c., that are suited to the climate. People often make a mistake in bringing too much, thinking they cannot be got here."

Mrs. E. BROADGUEST, of Turtle Mountain:—"If they would make up their minds to put up with what little inconveniences they may have to suffer at first, these will not only quietly pass away, but quickly disappear. And if they buy land in a place when it is already partly settled, or like this, well settled, they will be as comfortable here as they would be in any part of Europe if they wish, as all household furniture and comforts can be as easily obtained in the towns here as they can be anywhere."

Mrs. R. J. BROOKS, of Assissippi, Man.:—"With a little capital they can soon make themselves comfortable."

Mrs. W. F. SOWERS, of Lennox P.O., Manitoba:—"Bring all the good serviceable clothing you can, also dishes and all household utensils which are not too bulky. Leave all European notions behind and make up your mind to adapt yourself to the manners and customs of this new country. Resolve to begin at the foot of the ladder and climb, and success is sure to follow. Exchange silks and satins for good warm flannel, and summer boots for stout calf skin."

Mrs. J. L. FRASER, of Chumah:—"Come along and 'pitch in.' Can't help but better yourself from the 'Old Country.'

ELIZABETH J. GARDINER, of Eden:—"There is no trouble for any woman to get along in this country, no matter what country she comes from. The customs of the country are very simple."

MARY J. GARRATT, of Kenlis P.O., Assiniboia, N.W.T.:—"I would advise mothers who have small children to bring plenty of good warm clothing for them, and yarn for stockings, as there is none made here at present; also plenty of bedding, which can be procured much cheaper in the old country than here, and they need not fear the rest."

Mrs. R. KEAM, of Lorette:—"I am decided that anyone with a little capital cannot do better than come to this country, for although the winters are very severe the summers are beautiful, and it is a very healthy climate all the year round, and the quality of the soil cannot be surpassed. They should come here, however, with a determination to make this their home, and to endure hardships and privations for a year or two, and then success is sure."

Mrs. J. KELLY, of Morris:—"I would advise farmers coming to this country to live as much as possible on the farm produce, and there is abundance of wild fruit to be gathered on river sides that makes excellent sauces."

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